

Mechanics' Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MECHANIC, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE EMBROIDERESS AT MIDNIGHT.

She plies her needle till the lamp
Is waxing pale and dim:
She hears the watchman's heavy tramp,
And she must watch like him.
Her hands are dry, her forehead damp,
Her dark eyes faintly swim.

Look on her work,—here blossom flowers,
The lily and the rose,
Bright as the gems of summer hours,
But not to die like those.
Here fadeless as in Eden's bowers,
Forever they repose.

Once, maiden, thou wast fresh and fair,
As those sweet flowers of thine;
Now, shut from sunny light and air,
How canst thou choose but pine?
Neglected flows thy raven hair,
Like the uncultured vine.

Look on her work—no common mind
Arranged that glowing group—
Wild wreaths the stately roses bind,
Sweet bells above them droop:
Ye almost see the sportive wind
Parting the graceful group!

Look on her work—but look the more
On her unwearied heart,
And put aside the chamber door
That doth the daughter part
From that dear mother, who before
Taught her this cunning art.

She sleeps—the mother, sick and pale—
She sleeps and little dreams
That she, who doth her features veil
All day in flitting gleams
Of anxious hope, this hour doth hail,
But not for happy dreams.

God bless her in her lone employ,
And fill those earnest eyes,
With visions of the coming joy,
Waiting her sacrifice;
When they, who gave her this employ,
Pay her its stinted price,
Think how her trembling hand will clasp
The treasure it will hold,
With that which seems a greedy grasp—
Its deeper springs unfold.

Think how her hasty feet will roam
The market and the street,
To purchase for her humble home
The food and clothing meet,
And with what gladness she will come
Back to this poor retreat.

Poor maiden, if the fair ones who
Thy 'broidery buy,
Only one half thy struggles knew,
And filial piety,
Methinks some drop of pity's dew,
Would gem the proudest eye.

It is not here its full reward
Thy gentle heart will prove;
Here ever must thy lot be hard;
But there is One above
Who sees and will not disregard
Thy consecrated love.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

BEN GRUDGEALL,

OR,

THE WORKS OF A SYSTEM.

Would all Men take what they give?

BY J. N. T. TUCKER.

CHAPTER I.

"Adversity, sometimes softens the human heart, while prosperity too often hardens it," remarked a kind hearted wife to her husband as he returned from his shop one Saturday evening, saying, as he entered the door, at the same time placing a beautiful new shawl in her hands: "there, wife, I have made enough by paying my hands off in orders this week to purchase that."

"Indeed!" responded his wife—"and pray how much did it cost?"

"Eighteen dollars," replied her husband.

"Eighteen dollars!" she exclaimed.

"Yes, eighteen dollars."

"And how many men have you in employ?"

"Twenty-four," was the reply.

"So you have made enough in one week, by paying your men in orders to purchase this?"

"Yes."

"Well, upon whom were the orders drawn?"

"Upon my friend Shaver, the Merchant."

"How much did he make on the Orders?"

"The same amount. I made a bargain with him, that secures me one half the profits of all goods sold on my orders. And to-night I paid nearly all my hands in that way."

"Is it possible! Thirty-six dollars has been divided between you, taken by this arrangement from the poor men who have been laboring for you! Ben, this is too much, I can never wear that shawl. I should think of nothing but the suffering that may be the result of this injustice."

"Indeed! madame—you are very conscientious!—Why it is what most of my neighbors are in the practice of doing, and why should not I? And besides, I could not carry on business and make money, if, while others practice it, I should not."

"Well, Ben, whatever others may do—you know it is not right. You know how, when after our marriage, before you went into business for yourself, you complained of the cruelty of this system, although at But, limited as it was, you found it exceedingly difficult to meet your cash expenses. And you promised, if ever you became a proprietor of an establishment, you would not treat your men so; did you not?"

"Well, what if I did? I did not foresee the difficulties that would arise, and stand in the way of my business unless this general practice was adopted. If others would refrain from it, so would I."

"The wrongs of others do not justify you."

"Well, well; no more preaching to night, if you do not want the shawl, I can take it back and get some-

thing in the way of goods to pay my hands, in another day, and so make a double profit, ha, ha."

Thus, the once generous and kind hearted Ben expressed himself to the surprise and grief of his amiable wife, and left the room.

After her husband had left her, Mrs. G. arose, and opening the package examined the shawl. It was a beautiful one, and she desired to keep it, but could not make up her mind to do so, under the circumstances. But, after reflecting a moment she said; "yes I will keep it. I will see. I have here eighteen dollars in money. This sum I will divide into equal parts and carry it with my own hands to those to whom it belongs. I will see the wives and families of those in my husband's employ, and so far as in my power will make up their losses."

With this resolution she was about to place the shawl in her drawer, when the door bell of the hall was rung, and as the servant opened it, a young lady, apparently seventeen years of age—a feeble delicate yet lovely being, entered and inquired for the lady of the house. She was admitted to the parlor, and kindly received with an invitation to be seated.

"I came," said the girl, timidly, "to—"

"To what my dear," pleasantly speaking asked the lady, as she witnessed the hesitancy of her visitor.

"O do not despise me," said the girl, weeping.—

"Do not despise me, I come to ask the favor of a few pennies to procure some medicine for my poor mother. She is very ill, and father could get no money to day from his employer, and having heard that the lady who lives here was kind to the poor, although I know not her name, I have ventured to ask you to help me. I will work for you—I will do any thing in my power to repay you."

"What is your father's occupation?" inquired the lady.

"He is a Shoemaker," answered the girl.

"For whom does he work?"

"For Mr. Grudgeall."

"Grudgeall!" exclaimed the lady. But, suddenly checking the rising emotions of her heart, she inquired again, "where do you reside?"

"On—street—No. 24—up stairs."

"Have you brothers or sisters?"

"I have three brothers and two sisters younger than myself."

"Well, here is a dollar—take that and return to your dear mother, with the medicines required."

The heart of the young woman was full of gratitude—she attempted to speak but her feelings were too deep for utterance and kneeling beside the generous woman she silently kissed her hand, while warm tears fell on it.

The lady too, wept, but her's were feelings of a different character. She saw there, one of the many beings who were perhaps suffering from the same cause—not alone through the avarice of her husband, but from similar practices among the hundreds of employers of different classes in community."

The girl arose and left the house, walking rapidly to an Apothecary's, where she obtained the medicine de-

sired and then with joy returned to her mother. The feeble woman wept when her daughter related her interview with her kind benefactor.

Shortly after the departure of the young woman from the house of Mr. Grudgeall, he returned, and was not a little disturbed as well as vexed to find his wife weeping.

"What can have happened to distress you my dear?" he somewhat hastily inquired.

The lady had at first resolved to inform him at once, but on a moments reflection changed her mind, fearing if she did so, her husband would in his displeasure discharge the poor man from his employment entirely and thus make the condition of the family worse than it then was. So, checking the tide of her feelings as much as possible, she replied, "I was thinking my dear husband how many of our fellow beings, and even those employed to do our work, perhaps may be suffering, even as in the earlier days of our union we have suffered, and I was wishing and praying that all might prosper and be happy in the possession of the blessings of life as we are."

It must be acknowledged, that the heart of Grudgeall was a little softened and moved by this remark of his wife—for however callous in some respects his heart had become by the customs of business, yet he loved his wife and had a high regard for her sincerity.

For a moment, he sat admiring her and reflecting upon the truth of her saying—but only for a moment, for he was not a man who had pleasure in entertaining thoughts which awoke his conscience.

"Come, come, wife," said he, "there is no use in giving way to these feelings. We can not support every body you know, and it is vain to expect every one will, in this world possess and enjoy the same amount of blessings. It never has been so nor ever will. And we ought to be thankful that we are able to give employment to as many as we do."

"But more happy should I be, if, while we give them employment we were quite sure that no injustice were done in the compensation to which their labors entitle them."

"Well, indeed," said Grudgeall "I am sure, that so far as I am concerned, no injustice has been done; I do not owe one of my men a cent. I pay them regularly, every Saturday evening, and if they make an unwise use of their means they certainly cannot blame me."

"But, stop a moment," said his wife, laying her hand upon his arm, while she fixed a firm look upon his face, "did you not tell me, even to-night, that you had saved eighteen dollars out of your laborer's earnings, this week, and that the merchant had pocketed a like sum? Now, this will amount, to the sum of one thousand eight hundred and seventy two dollars per annum! A large amount, when divided among your poor brother mechanics! And I can scarcely think your conscience will give you credit, when you attempt a settlement, for having paid them all they earn."

"Indeed wife," said the mechanic, you are getting strange fancies into your mind of late. Why, how do you suppose I am ever to lay up any thing, unless I adopt this course? My neighbors do the same, and I must follow their example or never get rich to the day of my death."

"Better remain poor then and have a clear conscience. For one, I had rather be as poor as we were fifteen years ago, than feel the conviction that our riches have been taken from the poor men and their families, from the avails of whose labors our wealth has accumulated. I look upon them as our equals, and equally with us entitled to the rewards of their labor. I know not why we should grow rich while they are becoming poor—or to say the least, making no advancement," said his wife.

"You do not understand the matter, at all," said Grudgeall; "if I do not add to my capital I can not employ them. And since I can not change the customs

of business men, I am compelled to adopt the alternative of doing the best I can for myself and my hands, under the present state of things. The old saying, is 'the half of a loaf is better than no bread,' and if I cannot secure them the whole loaf, I must pay them—"

"The half—and put the rest in your own pocket!" said his wife, finishing the sentence for him. And she added: "I should like to know who is so well entitled to that other half as the men who have earned it. It is theirs against the world, and whoever shall keep it from them even by the law of custom is a robber of the poor."

"Tut, tut, wife, I cannot stand that. No man can say that Ben Grudgeall is a robber. And to hear such remarks from my wife, is too much. I think we had better dismiss the subject, for you do not understand the matter and it is of no use to say more."

CHAPTER II.

The Monday following the conversation and events alluded to in the preceeding chapter, true to her purpose, and impelled by a sincere desire to be of service to the families of those in her husband's employ, Mrs. Grudgeall ordered her servant to bring up her carriage and started forth with the determination to visit as many of them as possible. Her first call was at the house of the sick woman to whose daughter she had given the dollar on the previous Saturday evening.—Here as she was immediately recognized by the daughter, she was met by a renewed expressions of gratitude, the afflicted mother joining in them. And here too she witnessed evidences of want, far exceeding her most vivid imaginations.

For many months the poor mother of that large family had been very ill and unable to labor. The expenses of medical attendance and help, with the cost of articles necessary for her comfort had reduced their stinted savings and caused the disposal of many articles of family use, until their furniture was reduced to a very few plain articles. Many articles had been sold to procure money which was absolutely necessary.

The extra duties and labors of the daughter, upon whom the cares of the family devolved, had worn upon her until she was very thin and the rose of health that once blushed upon her cheek had departed, and she was very pale. The sweet smile that once played upon her lips had been supplanted by an expression of sorrow and care. The fearful marks of disease and an early grave were visible. But no words of complaint escaped from those lips. She strove to appear cheerful and happy—and her heart's griefs were allowed to find relief only in sighs and tears, it was when alone in her humble chamber, where no human ear should listen nor eye could witness.

Here, a tale of destitution and want was recited and a picture witnessed which, if no others existed, were sufficient to awake the sympathies of the generous heart of Mrs. G. and she made all the provision within her power to secure the adequate relief, and after a few words of consolation and encouragement she proceeded on her mission.

Among some of the families upon whom she called, there were marks of health and comfort. These were cases where the parties were young and in the enjoyment of health and capable of pursuing other employments at hours of leisure, and where the strictest economy was observed. Several of the persons employed too, she learned, were single, a circumstance greatly in their favor.

But, there was one habitation to which her purpose directed her, far exceeding in destitution and suffering the one already noticed. Here was a family of nine. The name of the tenant of a small miserable dwelling was George Snow, a man some 45 years of age, whose wife had been blind four or five years. His father and mother, each of whom were aged, infirm, and almost helpless with five children constituted his family. The eldest of these children, a son, was an idiot! With the aid of a small girl to lead her about, the mother of these

children, as well as possible for one in her unfortunate condition discharged her duties, but the indications of wretchedness were so striking as to make the heart of their visitor sad, indeed.

"My poor husband," said the blind mother, "is often almost discouraged. He is very temperate and industrious and always comes home at regular hours, but still the way of paying journeymen in orders, which prevails so much now-a-days makes it very hard for him to get along. For not only do we often very much need a little money when we cannot get it, but we have to pay such exorbitant prices for goods received on orders that a weeks earnings does not seem to go but a little way toward supplying the actual necessities of life. And he has often made up his mind he would quit the place he now has, and go to some other—but then that would be of no use, for all the shops manage in the same way. But I really think his employer, (whom they say has a family,) would consider the circumstances of his journeymen, in the condition of my husband and not be quite so hard with them."

The feelings of Mrs. G. were deeply mortified and pained. She knew the complaints of the poor woman were well founded. She knew the evil was great, but felt afflicted when the thoughts of the obstacles in the way of reform arose in her mind. But, she resolved that one effort more should be made with her husband, to induce him to do right, if no others should follow his example.

On seeing her husband again at tea, she painted before his mind in the most glowing colors, the conditions of those families which had been visited, and cheerfully offered to discharge her servants and to apply her own hands to work if, by that course he would consent to adopt a different manner of treating his men. But no arguments availed. The golden visions before his mind were too bright to admit of the thought for but a moment. And still onward, from week to week, for several months those toiling laborers pressed on amid hardships and suffering, only relieved by the stinted munificence the secret generosity of the Mechanic's wife found means to bestow.

CHAPTER III.

Summer had passed away and winter, that cold and cheerless season to the poor, had come.

The wife was sitting by her fire thoughtfully looking upon the blazing pile whose heat was needed on that cold night. And her thoughts were of those many poor with whom the city was filled. A tear of pity stood in her eye.

The door of her room was opened, and her husband entered, his face was pale and his countenance sad.

"What has occurred?" she inquired. "Are you ill?"

"Ah, wife, we are ruined!" he replied, as he placed his hand upon his brow.

"Indeed! How?"

"See there!" he exclaimed, placing a protested note for fifteen thousand dollars in her hands, endorsed by himself.

So it was, he had lent his name to assist a man who was supposed to be wealthy, and he had become insolvent to a large amount, and Ben Grudgeall was compelled to pay the debt! Every thing in his possession—house and all were in danger of being taken from him.

"Ah!" said his wife, "I have often feared this. It is said 'He that shutteth his ears to the cry of the poor and needy, himself shall cry and shall not be heard,' and I have feared it."

"Yes, yes, you have had many fears I know, and perhaps you look upon our present irrecoverable ruin with composure, because it appears to very that prediction," said the husband with some spirit.

"I cannot say I look upon it with composure, my dear," replied his wife. "But," she added, "I think we shall do well in this instance to inquire if the affliction was not deserved? We should not forget that we

are no better—have toiled no harder than others, whose misfortunes are greater even than ours. We have health and strength. Besides, we shall doubtless be able to retain our comfortable home, and having no children, we certainly should have no fears of suffering."

The philosophy of Ben's wife did not satisfy him.—His disappointment and mortification at being reduced by this loss were great. However, by mortgaging his property the money was raised and the debt cancelled.

"Misfortunes do not come singly." Scarce had Ben Grudgeall retired after completing the loan to meet the note of \$15,000, when he was alarmed by the cry of "Fire!" And a loud knocking at his door and the voices of his neighbors informed him that his own dwelling was in flames.

By some means the fire from the grate had fallen upon the parlor floor, and the main portion of his elegant and well furnished house was far consumed, while himself and wife in a remote room adjoining the kitchen, were ignorant of the calamity. No efforts to extinguish the fire could succeed. The night was cold and the wind strong. The firemen found much difficulty in working their engines, and the house of Ben Grudgeall and two or three others, were destroyed.

I saw Ben a year or two afterwards. He was a very different man, however. Being again reduced to poverty, he had given up the management of an establishment, and himself and wife were occupying a small house on — street.

On calling to see him, he warmly greeted me and declared, that notwithstanding the great inconveniences he had suffered, and the mortification at first experienced, he now enjoyed more peace and happiness than during the last year or two of his prosperity. "For then," said he, "I was frequently, by day as well as by night, admonished by my own conscience, that the principle on which myself and others were managing with our journeymen was not exactly right. But I yielded to the precedents around me, and lent my influence to sustain the system. But now," said he, "I am a journeyman. I too am poor and can feel with my brothers, the weight of those wrongs to which I once consented. I can exert an influence now, in favor of reform and justice. And it affords me much gratification to be able to say that, in two or three cases, I have succeeded. I enjoy the love and confidence of my brother Mechanic's and an approving conscience."

Influenced by a desire to benefit his brother Mechanic's, Ben spent much time in visiting their families, and in giving them advice—for he was a man of much experience, and had a sympathizing heart, when the moribund love of money was not predominant.

Ben's wife was a happy woman, strange as it may appear to many. She was a woman of extraordinary sensibility, and possessed a high degree of love and a quick perception of justice. She was not indifferent to the advantages of wealth, but preferred poverty, to money obtained at the expense of another's rights and comforts.

Some two years had passed away since Ben became a poor man and ranked among journeymen. He was sitting one evening by the side of his kind lady, who, while he read from the columns of a Newspaper, appeared to be in a very happy state of mind, and occasionally smiled, as if she would communicate something, yet hesitated.

"My dear," she said, at the same time taking the paper from his hands, "what would you do were you to be again in possession of wealth?"

"Indeed, that is a question I could scarcely answer, not knowing precisely what you mean," said he.

"Well, do you think any temptation could induce you to forget the mutual interests of employer and laborers, so that you would adopt that odious system of robbery about which we have often talked so freely?—I mean the Order System, and grinding journeymen upon the face of them!"

"No! no! I should prefer poverty, more severe than I now experience."

"Are you quite sure of it?"

"To be sure I am—but why do you ask me such a question?"

"O I wished to know how thoroughly reformed you have become. It may be that we shall again, at some future day, be enabled to give employment to others," said his wife.

"Scarcely possible, I think. If we can manage to acquire a comfortable competency for ourselves, I shall be fully satisfied. And besides, you know we have many calls for the trifling aid in our power to impart, from those in want."

"Then you think, if you had the means to establish yourself again, you would be content with the profits of business without taking advantage of your dependants, and sharing the profits of trade with unfeeling speculators? Then read that," said she, placing in his hands a letter informing her that a wealthy uncle of hers who had recently died in Massachusetts had bequeathed her the sum of ten thousand dollars!"

Before another year had closed, Ben was again the proprietor of a large establishment, and many of his old hands were again in his employ. And it would do many of the Master Mechanic's of our Country good to see the pleased and smiling faces of his "boys," as they march up to his Counting room every Saturday night and receive most of their weekly earnings in cash.—And still more to follow those men home to their families and hear their grateful praises of him.

"How differently Ben Grudgeall has become," said one.

"Ah, indeed, that he has," replied another. "But they say it is all owing to the influence of his kind good wife."

"Well, whatever it is owing to, he is entitled to our esteem, and I hope he will long enjoy the wealth he possesses, and be a means of introducing a better rule among Master Mechanic's," said another.

Reader, do you not believe Ben is infinitely happier now, than before? And, if he does not make money quite so fast, yet he makes it honestly and honorably. And the mutual friendship and interest between himself and his journeymen is an advantage which in the "long run," will prove far more favorable to his business.

TEN HOUR BILL.

We have had several personal enquiries in regard to this measure both from Mike's personal friends, and from strangers. They all want to know when he is going to report. That he knew his own business, and was better able to understand how to accomplish his desired ends, we, in common with all who knew him felt fully satisfied, but not having any personal knowledge in regard to the matter we have, up to the present writing, been entirely unable to give any positive reply to the interrogatories. Having written to him on the subject however, and having received his reply, we now proceed to give the desired information. Those who are unacquainted with the true nature of the extraordinary position in which he has been placed in that body—standing as he has, entirely unaided and alone in defence of justice and the poor man's rights—can form but a faint idea, of the immensely arduous nature of the duties and labors, which he has had to perform. To say that he has done more, and is worth more than all the men this city ever sent to represent her in the assembly combined would be, to him, but a very faint and equivocal compliment indeed. His daily—nay—his homely task has been, that of exposing fraud and corruption, assailing schemes of contemplated wrong, protecting those who had no one else to protect them, and chastising, and annihilating those, who under every variety of hypocritical pretext, have sought to trample upon the poor man's rights. He has also stood at the head of committee—the most important and laborious that ever was appointed in any legislative body, and every particle of the work of which he has performed himself. That any very voluminous report upon the subject, namely, the "ten hour system, and the rights and interests of labor generally," may be expected from him, all who know—and who are on earth does not—his vigorous, powerful, and laconic style, will not for a moment apprehend, but that one such as has never yet been surpassed, if equaled, will be given

from his mind and pen to the legislature, we will undertake to guarantee. Long and sleepy reports, are never read, and consequently never effect anything. They are generally, if not almost exclusively made up of a mere transcript of the testimony, and letters taken, and received, while Mike's will be made of conclusions deduced from, and of reflections based upon both.—His intention was to have reported during the present session, and he should have done so, had he not been re-elected, but on proceeding to Albany since the election, he found the question of an early adjournment almost daily discussed until it was finally decided late in November, to adjourn on the 15th inst. Shortly after the passage of this resolution, he received information which satisfied him, that a secret combination had been entered into between all those whom he had castigated and silenced during the session, to stave off action upon the matter, by the cowardly, sneaking means of crowding it back by bringing up other business of no importance ahead of it. A countless quantity of this, which will never be reached—was already on hand so that no difficulty could interpose between them, and the successful prosecution of their mean and dastardly purpose. The projected treachery was, however, entirely foiled by the timely discovery of the vile and infamous plot—and what makes the plot ten-fold more despicable than it otherwise would have been is, the fact that every one of the craven knaves profess the most profound friendship for the man against whom they were so basely conspiring. The next Legislature will be in possession of the report and accompanying bill, before they have had an opportunity of being corrupted. Mike Walsh has taken hundreds upon hundreds of affidavits, and testimony enough to fill some thousands of pages. He has travelled hundreds and hundreds of miles—is entitled to over one thousand dollars according to the lowest rates that any one has ever charged, and he has not, and will not, either charge or accept a single cent for his services, or even travelling expenses, though the poorest man, as we well know, that ever sat as a member in that House. This explanation will, we trust, be amply satisfactory to all.—Subteranean

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

QUESTIONS FOR THE EDITOR OF THE FARMER AND MECHANIC AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC MEN.

What is the difference, if any, in practical consequences upon the workingmen at any particular business between the competition of Penitentiary labor and that of any labor-saving machinery that does the work of an equal number of hands?

If the race of Peanut, Walnut-meat, Pop-corn and Peach Pedlars, and the thousand and one other precarious means of subsistence, such as gambling, Law and medical quackery, and those not-to-be-mentioned resources for a livelihood the female race are forced to adopt, together with pauperism, are increasing upon us in a ratio of 25 per cent in every period of 25 years what will be the result of our present species of civilization in a century hence?

If rents for just sufficient room to shelter not accommodate a family and pitifully at that to average one quarter the earnings of laboring men and mechanics and the rents of stores for an equal length of time are to be such as they are now the certain means of causing five in every ten who start a mercantile business to fail; when will the condition of society improve?

The earnings of society as a whole should be thrown into an imaginary heap as the best means of arriving at a solution of the workings of the machinery of society. Thus it is then—\$1100,000,000 eleven hundred millions of dollars for this country, but of this heap capital takes \$77,000,000—non producers, Lawyers, Doctors, Divines, Landlords, Schemers, Bankers, &c., comprising one-sixteenth of society take seven hundred millions! Paupers, Gamblers, &c., one hundred and twenty three millions. Producers in general, Merchants, Pedlars of Peanuts &c., Farmers, Mechanics and laboring men take two hundred millions! Query! to these find "the nearer the bone the sweeter the meat?"

These estimates being something like the reality and the Producers share of the wealth they create, growing beautifully less each successive year—while those who prey upon them and render them yearly more dependant upon capitalists for employment are as rapidly increasing. How many more facilities is it necessary to create in the shape of paper money to enable capitalists to trifling their capabilities for the purchase of the land and the products of labor to reduce ninety in every one hundred to the necessity of becoming the slaves of capital and avarice? And at what time in the history of society will the inventive faculty in mechanics especially cease to be active in nine tenths of the race?

STUPID.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, JANUARY 1, 1848.



EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

That Post-Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers for the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, during the period between Dec. 11, 1847 and July 1, 1848, (the papers to be mailed to such Post Office or to subscribers through it), shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which the subscriptions shall have been paid. To secure this prize, the amount of one year's subscription for each subscriber must be paid in advance.

STILL ANOTHER PREMIUM.

With an increased desire to extend the circulation and usefulness of the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, we offer as a premium a beautiful and valuable work entitled "Practical Mechanics for Practical Men," to such person as shall send us the largest number of subscribers between Dec. 23, 1847, and Jan. 25, 1848. And to the person sending us the next to the largest number, a copy of Vol. I of the Mechanic's Advocate, beautifully bound. Subscribers may be sent in at club rates, and will also be counted on the other Premiums offered in this paper.

HINTS.

Experience has demonstrated the necessity of REFORM. The laboring masses of the land have become convinced that many existing Systems must be removed and many new ones substituted. The necessity of a Ten Hour System, the suppression of Due Bills, the passage of an efficient Lien Law, with greater deference to the majesty of Labor, and many other interests, are now thoroughly appreciated and understood.

How are these consumations to be effected?

The Press is, unquestionably, a powerful medium in the furthering of these designs. Ought not that portion—that isolated portion of the Press, that fearlessly discharges its duty, be encouraged and sustained? Does not common justice demand that protracted exertions in behalf of a cause, should be received with corresponding patronage from those who are to be benefitted thereby?

The *Advocate* is the only Journal in the State devoted to the interests of Mechanics! and with a very few and isolated exceptions, to the general protection and elevation of Labor! Friends! we have done, and are doing, our utmost in your behalf—will you exert yourselves in ours? The extent of the benefit our paper will effect, is wholly based upon the extent of its circulation. We advocate great Principles, we seek to establish Eternal Truths, and the success of these, so far as we are connected with them, is proportionate to the circulation of the *Advocate*. The Press is, certainly, one of the most natural and effectual means for the diffusion of the wholesome, liberal sentiments we inculcate, and if there is any paper throughout the length and breadth of the "broad domain," that more earnestly contends for the Rights of Labor, we are willing to abandon our own and labor for that.

We, therefore, honestly deem that the wise and judicious Reforms for which the Laboring Classes are moving, demand an extensive circulation of the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE. Between the Cause and the *Advocate*, there exists an identity which, we trust, the friends of the former will not fail to recognise.

What, then, will be the extent of the efforts which the Workingmen will make in behalf of their own

ORGAN? Time will furnish the development, yet adopting the Past as the standard of the Future, we discover a readiness to assist and support, this Journal which is worthy the noble hearts of those whose Champion it is. In one day—perhaps, one hour—our list might be doubled. All men have influence and friends. Let each subscriber procure one more—no difficult task—and the paper will be placed on a proud level.

By reference to the last or present number, it will be perceived that, with the view of extending the circulation and usefulness of the *Advocate*, we offer splendid and advantageous Prizes. From the inducements we hold out, we anticipate considerable competition among our friends, and trust that they will avail themselves of the excellent opportunities we afford. This is the time to obtain subscribers and extend our circulation.—Come, Brothers! The wants of the Age demand your attention—rally in the Cause of Human Progress.

IMAGINARY INDIVIDUAL IMPORTANCE.

None, more than ourselves, abhor the miserable prattle about the "dignity of labor," nevertheless, it is a subject upon which we often think, and must be permitted sometimes to speak.

A good, substantial trade, invests a man with more actual dignity, than all the professions which adorn the Code of Honor of the present day. Law and Medical student, are a theme of nearly universal derision, and constitute the favorite target of every newspaper wit in the country. Practitioners in the above schools, are generally destitute of benevolence, devoid the noblest traits that adorn Humanity, and the members of at least one class, mercenary instigators and defenders of Crime.

Even the fair walks of Literature are subjected to the intrusions of intolerable quacks. When we witness modest merit, properly propelling itself into publicity, we are not slothful in commending its force, or admiring its resolution. But when we behold young men whose vanity so predominates over their interest, as to compel them to spurn a trade and become the mercenary scribblers of unscrupulous sheets, it is then that we would employ our strictures, and apply the lash of criticism with a liberal hand.

Look, for illustration, at the hireling host of Washington letter writers. View, if you will, in them the melancholy, yet almost ludicrous combination of pride and poverty, which spurns the hammer and applauds the quill. In point of actual usefulness, they are utterly lost to society. Their only employment is to subserve the interests of a few venal proprietors by compounding, and administering to the nervous system of our irritable public, due doses of political pander. How much more happy in themselves—how much more valuable to society, might these same individuals have been had they selected a Mechanical, even though less public, business.

HIGH NOTIONS.

One of the Providence papers states that there is a lady living in that city so aristocratic in her notions, that she refuses to touch a newspaper because it is made of rags. She has no idea of coming in contact with any thing of a low origin.—*Exchange*.

We observe that the above with great zest, is "passed around" by many of our exchanges, evidently regarded as a "capital joke." Now there are, in every large community, hundreds who will not come in contact with a mechanic and we would ask if the mechanic is not as good as the newspaper? What, then, so peculiar about the "lady?"

Nevertheless, there is something peculiar. There are few aristocrats, who exhibit such commendable consistency. They are generally willing, aye, anxious to partake of the fruit of the Laborer's toil, though they will shun him. We have never yet known of an aristocrat who refused to wear a gold ring or watch, yet what cared he for those whose skill and industry

they were created? We never yet knew of an aristocrat who refused to live in an elegant mansion, yet what cared he for the builders? We never yet (until the case which heads this article,) knew of an aristocrat who would not read a paper, but what cared he for the mechanic Printer?

Right! brother editors. Pass the good lady round, and exhibit to an astonished World the only case of aristocratic consistency, that adorns the 19th Century!

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

We wish to impress upon the minds of our readers, especially those who are Mechanics, the high importance of education. Without a good trade, many "educated men" will remain poor all their life time, but in the possession of a trade with a liberal education, life must go very hard with a man, if he does not become useful and happy, and die with an ample share of riches.

Too often is it the case, that parents think they are doing all they can afford for their sons when they allow them to go out to a trade, giving them their time from an early age. And many boys go out to trades before they are fifteen years of age.

As a friend to the Mechanics and laboring people of our country, we suggest that, every boy who goes to a trade at an early age, and without any provision for acquiring any education after entering upon his apprenticeship will always regret it in after life. His prospects for success—for usefulness—for distinction in life will be very small. To be sure, he may "make money," at his trade, but that is about all he ever may expect to do.

It is true that some Mechanics, with limited, scientific and literary attainments are wiser men, practically and more intelligent—better informed in relation to the passing history of their times, and more useful than some others whose scholastic advantages have been extensive. Some men might study forever and yet be ignorant. But, the general rule loses none of its favorable argument by the admission of these exceptions—and we still say with confidence of the approval of all sensible men, that man, better endows his son who gives him a good education with a good trade, than him who gives a trade, and a cash capital to set up business upon.

The time has come, Mechanics, when the people regard your vocations as the indispensable props of our government. They look upon you as important aids in rearing upon the foundation of our Institutions, such a superstructure of moral, mental and physical greatness for our glorious country, as the world has never yet witnessed. You are wanted, from time to time in the legislative and administrative functions of the Government. Your sons should be qualified for the increasing responsibilities which the increasing greatness, prosperity and power of their country will impose upon them. And we should not forget, "'tis Education forms the common mind," and gives it adaptation to the responsibilities of the times.

We cannot, with too much earnestness, urge upon Mechanics a due consideration of this subject.

There are at the present time pleasing indications of great elevation of the Mechanic Arts in our Country. To give permanency to any reformatory measures, and to give to Associative arrangements among us more certain success, we need a high standard of intellectual qualification in every branch of business. Money and time invested for this end, will most surely come back again, four-fold, in the future progress of our country.

It is understood, we believe, that Santa Claus has taken up his head quarters at VAN SCHACK'S, for a couple of weeks, where he will always be found in readiness to wait upon his friends. Give the old covey a call.

The *Advocate* is for sale at Cook's.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

DEAR READER,—Our paper comes to you this week on the first day of another year. That it may be a happy and prosperous one to you, is the sincere wish of the "ADVOCATE." We will not fill a column with idle wishes, that may never be realised, but,

With fond wish and heart sincere
We wish to ALL A HAPPY YEAR.
He will be happiest who imparts
The most to gladden other hearts.

BEN GRUDGEALL, of the "*Workings of a System*," will be read by our patrons with pleasure and profit. We hope that every one of our exchanges will give it a place in their columns. We will forward a copy to any person who will give his paper for that purpose to any local paper.

Our friend Hugh Scott—we understand, has opened at 56 Washington street, this city, a Drug, Medicine and Confectionary Store, and with a view to guarantee to the public the right sort of Medicines, has secured the services of that learned and experienced Druggist, Chemist and Physician, Doct. Wm. J. Young, recently burnt out on the corner of Van Tromp street and Broadway. Give him a lift.

NEW YEARS PRESENTS.—We call the attention of our readers to the large and well selected assortment of Toys, Fruit and Confectionary, for sale by our friend RUMENS, No. 624 Broadway. Those who have any "little responsibilities," to cater for on New Years, cannot do better than give him a call.

We shall next week erase from our subscription books, the names of many of our subscribers, who have not paid their subscription for another year. We have been to a heavy expense in beautifying our paper, and in procuring contributors to our columns, and cannot afford to do this for nothing. We venture to say that we pay more than double for our Original Tales and other correspondence, than all the other mechanical papers combined, now published in this country, and our other matter costs us a vast amount of labor.—Those of our subscribers on the routs of our Travelling agents, will be continued.

ENCOURAGING.

A faithful friend who has taken a deep interest in the elevation of labor and in the progress of Protections, writing to us in reference to the circulation of the ADVOCATE says:

"I am happy to witness the increasing favor with which your excellent paper is received among our friends. Every Mechanic in the country should feel interested in its circulation, and not only become a voluntary subscriber, but endeavor to get his neighbors to take it. The valuable information contained in one year is worth more to me than TEN TIMES the cost of the paper. I could not purchase the books requisite to secure the information for twenty dollars. And I deem it due to yourself to say, you are engaged in a work that, sooner or later will be found to be of the highest importance to the Mechanic interests of our country. I sincerely hope, my brother Mechanics will esteem it a pleasure to give your circulation an increase of ten thousand at least during the year. Yours truly

A. C. G."

W. C. LITTLE & Co., have one of the largest and most extensive assortment of Annuals, suitable for presents, ever offered in this city. We passed through the store a day or two since, and were perfectly astonished, at their beauty, extent and variety.

DR. COLTON is now in St. Louis, lecturing on the Electro Magnetic Telegraph, and Natural Philosophy. He is also exhibiting the Painting of the Court of Death.

LIST OF PATENTS
ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT
OFFICE.

For the week ending Dec. 11, 1847.

To A. W. Whitney, of Woodstock, Vermont, for improvement in machinery for working Sheet Iron, &c. Patented Dec. 11, 1847.

To Cornelius Briggs, of Roxbury, Mass., for improvement in Sofa Tables. Patented Dec. 11, 1847.

To Nathaniel F. Potter, of Providence, R. I., for improvement in Kilns for Drying Grain. Patented Dec. 11, 1847.

To Leman Baker Pitcher, of Syracuse, N. Y., for improvement in Regulators for Machinery. Patented Dec. 11, 1847.

To Ephraim K. Chamberlain, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in apparatus for Club Feet. Patented Dec. 11, 1847.

To John W. Cochran, of New York City, for improvement in Mills for sawing warped or curved surfaces. Patented Dec. 11, 1847.

To John W. Hood, of Mount Sterling, Ky., for improvement in Abdominal Supporters. Patented Dec. 11, 1847.

To Thornton Grimsley, of St. Louis, Missouri, for improvement in Dragon Saddle Trees. Patented Dec. 11, 1847.

ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENT.

To L. R. Livingston, J. J. Roggen, and Calvin Adams, of Pittsburgh, Penn., for improvement in the Shanks of Door Knobs. Patented July 7, 1846. Additional improvement dated Dec. 11, 1847.

For the week ending Dec. 18, 1847.

To Charles B. Kingsbury and John Kingsbury, of Utica, N. Y., for improvement in self-acting Cheese Presses. Patented Dec. 18, 1847.

To William Hovey, of Worcester, Mass., for improvement in machinery for grinding Knives which have warped surfaces. Patented Dec. 18, 1847.

To John C. Winslow, of Troy, N. Y., for improvement in rolling and compressing Puddlers' Balls. Patented Dec. 18, 1847.

To Lansing R. Swan, of Rochester, N. Y., for improvement in Galvanic Batteries for Telegraphs. Patented Dec. 18, 1847.

To George Ketchum, of Marshall, Michigan, for improvement in Pumps for raising water. Patented Dec. 18, 1847.

To John H. Rector, of Syracuse, N. Y., for improvement in muzzles for Rifles. Patented Dec. 18, 1847.

DESIGN.

To Lucius O. Palmer, of Utica, N. Y., for Design for Stoves, (having assigned his right to John F. Seymour.) Patented Dec. 18, 1847.

New Inventions.

HORSE POWER STRAW CUTTER.—Mr. Samuel Johnson, of Brooklyn, has invented, and has put measures in progress for procuring a patent for an invention, in which are combined an extraordinary share of simplicity and utility, in proportion to the expense thereof. It is a straw and hay cutter, constructed on a new plan, in which the edges of the cutters—two or more—nearly conform to the curve of periphery of a fly-wheel, to which they are attached, and the operation of cutting is horizontal; and the machine is so arranged that a horse may be readily employed to drive the machine, and the entire cost, including the horse-geer apparatus, does not exceed \$35. It is well known that, in many instances, straw-cutters have been discarded on account of the severe labor required to operate them; but in this machine this objection is materially evaded.—*Sci. Mechanic.*

TUNNELS.—A Mr. Renny, of Brookville, Indiana, proposes to construct carriage roads under the beds of rivers, by which he designs to connect towns on opposite sides, by making a perfect street from one to the other, running under the water on the bed of the river. The tunnel or street is made of malleable or boiled iron, rivetted together in the same manner as steam boilers. Its shape is nearly that of two thirds of a circle; its size unlimited. His present drawing represents one 22 feet wide, and 15 feet high, leaving a carriage way each side on the centre 9 1-2 feet in the clear and 13 feet high—footpath in the centre above carriage way 7 feet high. The cost is estimated by Mr. Renny, at about \$200 per foot, and he is of opinion that it would be a good investment for capitalists.

NEW YEARS PRESENTS.—We hope our readers will call in at Bender's and examine his choice lot of Annuals, and other new years gifts. If you do not wish to buy, you cannot spend an hour more pleasantly.

Mechanics—their rights, duty, interest, &c. Address of the New York State Temperance Society.

I am indebted to some person unknown to me for a number of the "*Mechanic's Advocate*," a weekly journal published in Albany, N. Y., and devoted to the interests of mechanics, and the elevation of labor. The Advocate is a neat quarto, edited by Mr. John Tanner. Without expressing any opinion with regard to the general merits of this publication, I am, nevertheless, convinced that the stand taken by the editor against the formation of a mechanic's party, must commend itself to the favorable regard of all judicious men. Warmly attached to the interests of the "toiling million" myself, and sympathising in every wise and just movements for elevating them to greater usefulness and higher esteem, I, nevertheless, deprecate any attempt to array the several classes in opposition to each other. So far as legislation bears oppressively on any portion of the people, or gives privileges incompatible with the public good to a favored class, it ought to be abolished; and whatever laws are necessary to protect the children of toil from the tyranny of their employers should be enacted without delay. Therefore, I hope that the petitions favorable to the Ten Hour System, which will be poured into the Legislature of N. Y., at its next session, will receive proper consideration; and, although it remains to be seen whether legislation can affect anything in this respect, the trial, at least, can be productive of no harm.

But laboring men ought to know that there is a surer way to respectability and usefulness, than grumbling at those whose position in society excites their dissatisfaction. This better way is indicated by the desire and demand of the age—IMPROVEMENT. Let them devote their leisure hours to mental cultivation, and be careful to maintain their reputation unspotted by moral wrong, and they may hurl back with withering scorn the sneers of those who affect to hold them in contempt. Mechanic! what is there in the word to be ashamed of, if the individual who bears it be an intelligent, and upright man? Did nature give a patent right of nobility to the drones, who fatten upon the industry of the hard-working man, which she withholds from those whose toil supports the fabric of society? What makes it more honorable to be born the son of a doctor or lawyer, than the son of a blacksmith or carpenter? Can the professional man do without the mechanic? Why then is one to be respected and the other treated with neglect? Again, I say, let mechanics improve themselves, mentally and morally, and they will receive due consideration from all sensible and honest men. As for the good opinion of the conceited fopling, it can well be spared; for, where is the mechanic, having the spirit of a man, that would not scorn to be such a thing as he? **—*Columbia Fountain.*

To Correspondents.

"A. F. K." Schenectady.—Your papers have been forwarded. Mr. Gill, lost his memorandum book, and did not recollect your name.

"J. McG." Stillwater.—Your requests have been complied with.

"D. L. B." Oswego.—We have not any of Vol. I of the Advocate for sale. Your copy is now bound. How shall we send it.

D. P. L., Salem.—We cannot send the papers till we receive the cash.

AGENTS.

JOHN HARBISON, General Travelling Agent.

ISAAC MATHEWS, Travelling Agent.

JOHN McGRATH Travelling Agent.

JOHN M. LANDON, Travelling Agent.

G. W. HULL, Travelling Agent.

LUCIEN GILL, Travelling Agent.

D. L. BARTLETT, Oswego.

WILLIAM LAMEY, Schenectady.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, Geneva.

A. G. GRANGER, Canandaigua.

ALDEN & MARKHAM, Auburn.

JAMES CUSHING, Sandy Hill and Glenn's Falls.

J. W. WHEELER, Seneca Falls.

H. D. HINDS, Athol, Mass.

S. A. HOLMES, Ithaca.

HEZEKIAH RUNNELS, New Scotland.

Bro. JAS. S. HUYLER, New York City.

"I. A. CAMPBELL, No. 80 James st. N. Y.

"Wm. R. McCALL, Marshall, Michigan.

JAMES HOLMES, Akron, Ohio.

R. J. APPLEBY, Ohio City, Ohio.

A. G. SEARLES, Cleveland, Ohio.

JAMES BAYLISS, Massillon, Ohio.

CHAS. H. KIES, Buffalo, N. Y.

G. J. WEBB, "

AMERICAN MECHANICS.

That the American nation in this comparatively early period of its existence, should be honored in other lands with distinction and superiority in the mechanic arts, may be considered as no insignificant precedence; and if in the incipency of our republic, we can lay claims to pre-eminence in this useful and highly honorable department of science, may we not look forward to future excellence, unequalled in any period of the world's history?

The mechanic arts deservedly hold an exalted position in the histories of nations; they are prominent evidences of the progress of civilization and improvement—and the architectural embellishments, now exhibited in American cities, are probably in elegance of design, strength and durability, inferior to no performance of the kind upon the face of the earth, either of ancient or modern construction. In the manufacturing line we may defy the world in comparison as regards quality, and as to quantity—the four winds of Heaven, which have wafted American freighting to every clime, will bear testimony that it cannot be exceeded. In resources, we are without doubt unrivalled, and that we have profited by our opportunities, our rapid advancement affords abundant proof.

Not only have the productions of our countrymen and specimens of their skill been conveyed to various places upon the globe, but our mechanics themselves have been well received and honored with the foremost places in other countries. In England, at the present time, American contractors are amassing fortunes from the public works, and there are artists in Ireland who left us when in moderate circumstances, and they can already, in point of wealth as well as worth, compete with some of the proudest lords of the kingdom. An ingenious mechanic of Philadelphia—a machinist, who despaired of distinction in his native land, left his free government and its citizen President, and sought a home in the dominion of King William the Fourth; the title of American citizen, which seems to be a safe passport for the humblest individual throughout the civilized world, gained him a hearty welcome and warm friendship upon that princely shore; he entered a manufacturing establishment as a journeyman;—like Franklin, he rose to eminence, and is now too closely wedded by wealth and distinguished alliance to the land of his adoption ever to think of a permanent home upon the plains of his beloved America. Another—an artist of Baltimore, whose sign hung upon a house in Fayette street to but little purpose, resolved upon the tour of Europe; and having reached Ireland, he thought of practising a little upon the profession in which he was an admirable proficient, but which had well nigh starved him from his native city; he commenced, and the titled almost did him deference; he is now putting away his gold, and dashing on to wealth.

In France, a worshipper at the shrine of St. Crispin—alias a shoemaker from America—was more wealthy than Charles X.

An American tailor, we have been told, loaned thousands to the Queen of Spain to enable her to conquer Don Carlos.

In Rome, our mechanics are living handsomely; in other parts of Italy they reap the rewards of their honest labors. Thus the land that in former years gave us models for art has received from us men, in these modern times, to supply the places of their best and most perfect artisans. What a change is here! Perhaps, beside the Coliseum, one of the proudest specimens of human skill, the mechanic of America, a land of recent discovery and settlement, has astonished the populace with his master efforts.

Constantinople, that conservatory of reserved rights and privileges, has opened her gates for the reception of American mechanics, and the turbaned terror of the East has disclosed his gratification at their settlement among his subjects. American merchants have rendered him essential service in the way of money, and

American mechanics are rebuilding his ruined edifices.

A call has lately been made from the land of Egypt, and advertisements are still exhibited in our northern cities, offering strong inducements for the mechanics of our country to settle in that ancient revelling place of Kings; it may be that some have already settled there, and like Joseph are laying up—not exactly against famine, but for future prosperity.

Coming a little nearer home, the Southern part of our Continent is almost stocked with our North American mechanics; they are the most useful citizens in that part of the country. A friend from Valparaiso has given us the information that many cabinet makers from Baltimore have boxed dollars of the different stamps enough to make them independent all their lives.

American mechanics are in every Christian country; and in no place do we hear that they are not respected. Kings think well of them and honor them with their friendship, and subjects regard them as the most distinguished among the citizens. Yankee enterprise cannot be arrested; it acknowledges no limits, and seems to be advancing in every corner of the world. Our spirited countrymen are driving their traffic with Christian and Savage, and compassing the world with the productions of genius and the handiworks of art; that they may be successful and prosperous, and maintain the honor of our flag wherever they may be, we doubt not is the prayer of every American heart.

SYMPATHETIC INKS FOR SECRET CORRESPONDENCE. Process 1. Dissolve muriate of ammonia in water, and write: the writing will be invisible. When you would make the writing appear, heat the paper by the fire, and the writing will become black.

Process 2. Write with a solution of sulphate of iron—the writing will be invisible. Dip a feather in an infusion of nut-galls, and with it wet the paper, and the writing will become black.

Process 3. Write with a dilute infusion of galls—it will be invisible. Dip a feather in a solution of sulphate of iron, and moisten the paper with it, and the writing will become black.

Process 4. Write with a solution of sub-carbonate of potash; wet this writing with a solution of sulphate of iron—it will take a deep yellow color.

Process 5. Write with a solution of sulphate of copper—no writing will be visible. Wash the paper with a solution of potash—the writing will then assume a reddish brown color.

Process 6. Write with a solution of super-carbonate of soda; moisten the paper with a solution of sulphate of copper, and the writing will become green.

Process 7. Write with a diluted nitrate of silver, and let the writing dry in the dark—it will be invisible; but expose the paper to the rays of the sun, and the writing will become black.

TO MAKE A WRITING APPEAR AND DISAPPEAR AT PLEASURE. Dissolve equal parts of sulphate of copper and muriate of ammonia in water, and write.—When you would make the writing appear, warm the paper gently by the fire; the writing will appear in a yellow color, but as soon as you take the paper into the cold air, the writing will vanish. This may be often repeated.—*Scientific Mechanic.*

Please be particular in sending in subscriptions to write the name, county and state, in as legible a manner as possible.

All District Protectors are authorized agents for this paper. Also Editors and Postmasters.

Post-masters are authorized to frank letters containing notices of non-receptions, removals, and on all other post office business.

Agents wanted to circulate the Mechanic's Advocate in every city and village in the United States. Good encouragement given.

Two good Travelling Agents wanted, and a liberal commission allowed.

We have on hand a pile of communications on which the postage is unpaid. They will, of course receive no attention.

JAMES H. CRAWFORD, Schenectady, orders his paper discontinued. He owes upwards of half a years subscription.

REMOVAL.

THE PEKIN TEA COMPANY

Have removed their depot in this city, from Broadway to

14½ South Pearl street,

corner of Norton (opposite Centre Market,) where they will be happy to see their old customers, and as many new ones as may favor them with a call.

This Company sell their Teas by the single pound as low as small dealers usually buy elsewhere by the chest. By purchasing from this Company you will be sure of always obtaining good Tea, and save one or two shillings per lb.

The following are the retail prices, subject to being returned if they do not prove to be as represented.

GREEN TEAS.	
Young Hyson, sweet cargo,	\$0 50
do do do finer,	63
do do fine cargo,	75
do do extra fine,	88
do do silver leaf,	1 00
(Silver Leaf—Seldom sold, even by large dealers, because of the very small profits made on its sale. This is a very superior tea.)	
Hyson, very fine,	75
do plantation growth,	1 00
Gunpowder, good,	75
do superior,	1 00
do small leaf, plantation growth,	1 25
Imperial, good,	75
do brisk and fragrant,	1 00
do curious leaf, very superior,	1 25
Hyson Skin, fine flavor,	35
do do extra fine,	63
BLACK TEAS.	
Pouchong, good full flavor,	\$0 38
do fine,	50
do very superior,	75
Souchong, good,	38
do extra fine,	50
Oolong, strong flavor, fine,	50
(Oolong—This tea is a great favorite and gives universal satisfaction.)	
do very fine,	62
do extra fine,	75
English Breakfast Tea, fine,	50
do do extra fine,	75
Hwqua's Mixture, a strong and rich black tea, Pekoe flavor, warranted to be as good as is sold at other establishments for a dollar,	75
Congo, good,	37
do very fine,	50
Pekoe Flowers, good,	1 00
Also COFFEE and SUGARS, which will be sold lower than at any other store in the city for the same qualities.	
	41½

W. A. House,—Eating House,

Corner of Broadway and Division Street,

ALBANY.

DINNER.

Roast Beef,..... 6d	Chicken Pot Pie,..... 1s
Roast Lamb,..... 6d	Boiled Mutton,..... 6d
Roast Veal,..... 6d	Corned Beef,..... 6d
Roast Pork,..... 6d	Pork and Beans,..... 6d
Roast Chicken,..... 1s6d	Beef Soup,..... 6d
Roast Goose,..... 1s6d	Chicken Soup,..... 1s
Roast Turkey,..... 1s6d	Veal Pie,..... 6d
Roast Duck,..... 1s6d	Boiled Fish,..... 6d
Sirloin Steak,..... 1s6d	Mush and Milk,..... 1s

DESSERT.

Plum Pudding,..... 6d	Apple Pie,..... 6d
Indian Pudding,..... 6d	Plum Pie,..... 6d
Suet Pudding,..... 6d	Peach Pie,..... 6d
Bread Pudding,..... 6d	Apple Dumplings,..... 6d
Rice Pudding,..... 6d	Mince Pie,..... 6d
Custard Pie,..... 6d	Cranberry Pie,..... 6d

BREAKFAST AND TEA.

Beef Steak,..... 6d	Fish Balls,..... 6d
Veal Cutlet,..... 6d	Hash,..... 6d
Mutton Chops,..... 6d	Boiled Eggs,..... 6d
Ham and Eggs,..... 1s6d	Fried Eggs,..... 6d
Fried Tripe,..... 6d	Buckwheat 'akes,..... 6d
Fried Sausages,..... 6d	Toast,..... 6d
Fried Fish,..... 6d	Hot Muffins,..... 6d
Fried Clams,..... 6d	Fried Potatoes,..... 3d
Fried Liver,..... 6d	Tea and Coffee 3 cents each
Fried or Boiled Ham,..... 1s	Extra Bread,..... 3 cents

Albany Oct. 1, 1847.

REGALIA:

At the Mammoth Variety Store,

ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia: Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c. &c. of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction.

1y22

E. VAN SCHAACK, 355 Broadway.

New Watch and Jewelry Store—The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the store 61-2 South Pearl street, lately occupied by James Sanders, and has just returned from New-York with a well selected stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Gold and Gilt Jewelry, Cutlery, German Silver, Steel and Plated Fancy Goods, Watch Materials, Watch Glasses, &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver. Call and see: 23y1 VISSCHER MIX.

Protection Regalia. The Subscriber is prepared to furnish at lowest prices and in the best style, the new Official and Members Regalia for Protection.

E. VAN SCHAACK,

355 Broadway, Albany.

Gilt and Fancy Colored Paper for sale at Van Schaack's Mammoth Variety Store, 355 Broadway.

E. R. Liller, DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, No. 612 Broadway, Albany.

Gold and silver Watches, Gold Chains, Pens, Pencil Cases and a good assortment of rich Jewelry and Silver Ware which will be sold retail, at New York prices. All kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, will be repaired, made to order and warranted. Old Gold and Silver bought for their full value in exchange for Goods. Albany, July 1, 1847. 32½

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dyspepsia; 4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Prostate; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c. &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c.,

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. DMOORE.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

Cor of Grand and Lydian sts.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.

P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practising Thomsonian Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

A. W. RUSSEL, T. P.

WM. B. STANTON, T. P.

Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No 8 State St. Boston; 105 South Pearl St. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass.

29 y1

C. ROLLER,

BOOK, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
Nos. 13, 14 and 15 Commercial Buildings, corner of
Broadway and Hudson street, ALBANY.

BOOK PRINTING.

Books of any magnitude, either Type or Stereotype, executed in the best style, and with as much despatch as the materials and work will admit of.

PAMPHLETS.

Reports, Addresses, Catalogues, Sermons, Speeches, etc., and Pamphlets of all kinds, with or without covers, done at short notice, in any style required.

Special attention paid to printing the Constitutions of the Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, I. O. O. F., &c.

CARD PRINTING.

Having one of Ruggles' Superior Engines, and a very extensive assortment of beautiful Card Type, all kinds of Cards, such as Admission, Business, Dinner, Invitation, Supper, Visiting and Wedding Cards, will be printed in the greatest variety of styles, and on the most reasonable terms.

BILLETS,

For social, private, or public purposes, executed in the most beautiful style.

CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.

Mr. K. has been at great expense in procuring a variety of Type, such as Script, Secretary, etc., expressly for Circulars, Insurance Policies, and Blanks of every description.

SHOP AND FANCY BILLS,

Of every description, got up in superior style, and at the shortest notice, with or without borders. JOBS, in colors, Gold Leaf, Bronze, (various shades,) Tintographic, with shades of the rainbow, (of which Mr. K. is the original inventor,) executed with neatness and dispatch.

BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS,

Printed to order for any Bank, in any style, with black or colored Inks.

A. F. FITZPATRICK.

Real Estate Agent.

Cor. Chapel and Steuben sts.

54m06

ALBANY, N. Y.

Gavitt's superior Deguerreotype's

taken at his Gallery No. 450 Broadway 3 doors north of the Mansion House Albany.

Persons wishing Likenesses of themselves or friends, should not fail to call at his establishment as they will find the pictures are everything the most fastidious could wish for and the utmost satisfaction is given to all.

Portraits put in Gold Locketts, Velvet or Silk cases, Frames etc., in the most finished style and at prices lower than any other establishment in the city. Please call and see.

451f

The Hair Cutter, T. W. Garrison's, Hair Cutting and Shaving Saloon, No. 29, South Pearl street, under Washington Hall, Albany.

451f

Notice is hereby given that the Protective Union Society of the city of New York, will apply to the State Legislature, at its present session, for an act of incorporation.

83 w9

Dentistry, Reduced Prices. J. S. WASHBURN, Mechanical and Surgeon Dentist, No. 29 1-2 Fourth street. All operations performed in the most skillful manner, and warranted.

Troy, December 1, 1847.

Registers for Protections always on hand made from the best materials and ruled according to the system now in use—at \$1 25 per Register.

H. R. HOFFMAN, No. 71 State St. Albany.

Fresh Hams, first quality, just received at Family Provision Store, Cor. Hudson and Green streets, by SMITH & PACKARD.

451f

Mechanics Cheap Clothing Store.—H. W. Allen would respectfully inform the Mechanics of the city of Albany, and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand at his wholesale and retail clothing emporium, No. 425 Broadway, a large assortment of reasonable and serviceable clothing. All orders promptly executed and in the best and most substantial manner.

421f

Albany, September 18, 1847.

Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

421f

JAMES C. KNAPP, Manufacturer of Regalia, for the following orders: R. I. O. of O. F. Druids, S. of T. A. O. of G. E. Camp and P. C. R's. Regalia. At No. 217 West Seventeenth street, N. Y.

511f

Mourning Rosettes at \$12 per hundred.

Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Fashion.

GOODWIN & McKINNEY, Hatters, No. 3 Exchange, issued their Fall style of Hats on Saturday, August 28th. They invite the attention of those who want a very elegant and strictly fashionable hat, to their present stock, which cannot be surpassed in this or any other city.

43

WILLIAM J. PACKARD,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, No. 39-Washington-street, Albany.

Imitation of Woods, Marbles, Gilding, Glazing, &c.

39m3

MANMOTH VARIETY STORE, and house keepers emporium, No. 336 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement alone, a novelty and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city), for the purpose of examining his unique collection will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to themselves the time will not be wholly lost.

(32) E. VAN SCHACK.

Diplomas—Independent Order of Rechabites. For Sale at this office.

251f

METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR,

FOR BURNS, SCALDS, CUTS, CANCERS, PILES, &c.

THIS inestimable Ointment is of so much value and importance, that no family should be without it even for a single day, as it is asserted without fear of contradiction the most certain cure for Scalds and Burns ever discovered. No burn or scald can happen, be the pain ever so excruciating, but instant relief is given to the sufferer, by the application of the Ointment, the fire is quickly eradicated, and completely removed; and one of its most remarkable traits is, that it leaves not a trace of seam or scar, and that in so short a space of time as to be scarcely credited. The Ointment is an efficacious remedy for all Soreness and Inflammation of the Eyes, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, Cuts and Cancers, as all Pain from Inflammation is immediately relieved by its application. It is also a never-failing remedy for Frost-Bitten Limbs; and its efficacy in the cure of the PILES is most safe and certain.

Its almost Miraculous Cures can be attested to by numerous persons in the cities of New-York and Albany and their vicinities, among which we refer to the following.

Albany July 24, 1845.

This will certify that I have been seriously afflicted over three months with an open wound and a swelling on my left foot, and after trying different restoratives without any benefit, was induced to try M. F. H. Metzger's Pain Eradicator, which I am happy to say has had the desired effect of causing the wound to heal in a very short space of time.

CHAS. WOLLENSACK, 7 Howard st.

For sale by the Proprietor, wholesale and retail, at 329 Broadway, opposite the Eagle Tavern, Albany, N. Y. Price reduced to correspond with the times—25 cents a box.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**The Cheapest Bookstore Yet.**

E. H. BENDER,

Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer, and Publisher of S. S. Randall's

(Supt. of Common Schools,) celebrated series of School Readers, decidedly superior to any readers in use. They are used in the city Schools, and are being extensively introduced throughout this State, New-Jersey and Vermont.

School Books of all the various kinds constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

Liberal discount made to Teachers.

Family and pocket Bibles of every description. Also, a large assortment of School and Family Library Books, Outlines and other Maps, Globes, &c. &c. for sale very low.

Blank Account Books of every description constantly on hand—Also, Blank Books made to order, ruled after any pattern, at short notice.

Books, Pamphlets and Magazines of every description bound to order.

Medical, Theological, Classical, Agricultural, Scientific and Sabbath School Books, in every variety.

General Agency for the celebrated Diamond Pointed Gold Pens.

Music Books constantly on hand.

Mortgages, Deeds, Leases, Agreements, and a general assortment of Law and Justice' Blanks, on hand.

A very large stock of Cap and Letter Paper, for sale, wholesale and retail, at low prices.

N. B. Recollect it is not the "South side" of State street, but the "CHEAPSIDE!"

80 1f.

Boots and Shoes.—D. D. RAMSAY having removed his Boot and Shoe store from No. 3 Delevan House, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Albany, that he has opened a new Boot and Shoe store at No. 517 Broadway, a few doors north of Bleecker Hall, where he will make to order first rate boots of all descriptions, which he will warrant to be a superior article. His long experience in the business and the success which has hitherto attended him in his efforts to please his customers enables him to say confidently that he will give them an article which for neatness and durability cannot be excelled. As the best way for the public to judge is to call and examine for themselves, he would respectfully invite them to do so, assuring them that he will use his utmost endeavors to give them entire satisfaction.

N. B. Always on hand a good assortment of first rate boots and shoes, men's and boy's calf-skin and kip-skin boots, shoes and breeches, also Ladies' and misses' gaiters of a first rate quality. Prices to suit the times.

ap 8.

Albany Museum, every evening commences at 8 o'clock. A great variety of Dramatic Entertainments, consisting of Plays, Farces, Burlesques, Dancing, Comic and Sentimental Singing &c., sustained by professional talent of distinguished celebrity and worth. Particulars in Bills of the day.

301f.

300 VOLUMES Complete, of the "Son of Temperance and Rechabites," for sale at No. 14 and 15 Commercial Building. Price per bound copy, 75 cents.

Rheumatism cured, and a family cured of Erysipelas of the Skin by

BURROWS & NELLEGAR'S Sarsaparilla.

Messrs. Burrows and Nelligar—Gents.—The following is my cheerful testimony in favor of your valuable preparation of Sarsaparilla.—I have used it in my family with the best success imaginable, and am convinced that it merits the confidence of the public.—I was first persuaded to procure a bottle some ten months ago for my wife, who was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism through the whole system, and who was confined to her room all winter, and most of the time to her bed. The ordinary remedies in such cases had been resorted to, but without much benefit. By the use of one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, a beneficial result was observed. My wife continued its use until she had used six bottles in all; and I feel happy to say she is now entirely free from any symptoms of rheumatism. I do farther say that I have found it to be a purifier of the blood. I have used it myself, and all my family being troubled with a breaking out of the face, and showing other indications of impurity of the blood, have used it, and in every case it has given ultimate satisfaction. So much confidence have I in your preparation of Sarsaparilla, that were any of my family afflicted with impurity of the blood or rheumatism, I should resort immediately to it again.

L. G. BURGESS.

Jeweller, at J. T. Crews.

Sold wholesale or retail at MEDICAL HALL, cor South Pearl and Plain sts. At \$8 per doz. \$4 per half doz. (A liberal discount to the trade.)

301f.

O. K.

Chamberlin's Writing and Book-keeping Academy 82 State street, is now open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. for the reception of visitors and pupils, who desire thorough and practical instruction in the various branches of writing and book-keeping. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to engage in the profession of teaching, can be qualified in both plain and ornamental in about fifteen days. Strangers visiting the city can acquire a good hand writing in a few hours.

Chamberlin's Penmanship for sale at his Academy in any quantity desired.

451f

Mechanic's Mutual Protection.



THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Is published weekly, at No 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N Y
Terms one dollar per annum, in advance. Address
JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

A SPLENDID PREMIUM!

That Protection in the U. S. sending us the greatest number of subscribers, in proportion to the number of its members, previous to the 31st day of March, 1848, will be entitled to a splendid suit of officers regalia, worth \$50. Protections intending to compete for this Prize, will please inform us of the fact. To secure this prize the whole amount must be paid in advance.

DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

New-York.

1 U. Lockport,.....Fri	23 Rome,.....not Instituted
2 Rochester,.....Wed	24 Auburn,.....Mon
3 Utica,.....Mon	25 Buffalo,.....Fri
4 Schenectady,.....Wed	26 Ithaca,.....Mon
5 New-York,.....Tues	27 Canandaigua,.....Thurs
6 L. Lockport,.....Tues	28 New-York,.....Fri
7 Brooklyn,.....Mon	29 Penn Yan,.....Mon
8 Poughkeepsie,.....Sun. Char	30 Syracuse,.....Fri
9 Waterloo,.....Fri	31 Waterloo,.....Fri
10 Troy,.....Wed	32 Salina,.....
11 New York,.....Tues	33 Little Falls,.....
12 New-York,.....Sun. Char	34 Lansingburgh,.....Thurs
13 Batavia,.....Tues	35 New-York,.....not instituted
14 Geneva,.....Thurs	36 Dansville,.....
15 S. Troy,.....Wed	37 New-York,.....Mon
16 Buffalo,.....Mon	38 Troy,.....Thurs
17 Medina,.....Wed	39 New-York,.....Thurs
18 New-York,.....Mon	40 Middleport,.....
19 New-York,.....Mon	41 New-York,.....
20 Frankfort,.....Mon	42 Rochester,.....
21 Albany,.....Fri	43 Saratoga Springs,.....
22 Albany,.....Mon	44 Albany,.....Wed

Ohio:

1 Cleveland,	9 Canton,
2 Painesville,	10
3 Massillon,.....Thurs	11 Cuyahoga Falls.....Mon
4 Akron,.....Thurs	12 Wooster,
5 Ohio City,	13 Canfield,
6 Cleveland,	14 Salem,
7 Elyria,	15 New Lisbon,
8	16 Canal Dover,

Michigan.

2 Marshall,	Pennsylvania.
1 Philadelphia,	

OUR DIRECTORY.—We had intended, this week, to give a complete directory of all Protections in the United States, but the crudeness of the materials has prevented us from so doing. We hope our friends will make the necessary corrections and forward to this office, and thus enable us to make our work complete.

Only ONE DOLLAR a year! Think of it. Only two cents a week! can you not contribute this pittance towards sustaining the *Advocate*. Surely you can if you will. If you do we shall be thankful, and what is more successful too. MECHANICS, will you do it.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

We have been permitted to look over the Grand Secretary's report of subordinates, for the term ending Sep. 1847, from which we gather many, and important, and cheering facts. The report says.

The report from No. 43, Saratoga Springs, has not been received this quarter, nor the report from 29, Penn Yan and No. 20, Frankford. No. 8 & 12 longago surrendered their charters. No. 23, Rome, and 35, New York, have not yet been instituted. No. 44, Albany, was instituted by Officer George Clark, D. G. P., on the 10th, Nov. The following persons were then elected and installed:

E. A. Jordan, S. P.
D. D. Ramsay, J. P.
C. Rumens, R. S.
S. L. Bridgeford, F. S.
Wm. Morton, Treas.

There has been only one Protection added to our number the last quarter. But soon I am informed one will be instituted at Poughkeepsie; also one or two in western New York, as well as in New York city I am informed that very soon No. 35 will be instituted. The prospects of the Order were never more flattering.—There has been more initiated into the Protections than at any preceding quarter; their finances in a better condition, and more zeal and determination manifested to forward our noble cause than ever.

The whole number of Protectors belonging to the several Protections in this State exceed 2,000, who are faithful and true to the objects they have espoused, of

elevating the Mechanic and Laborer to their proper position among mankind.

The amount received into the Treasury of the A. C., for per centage from Protections for the Quarter ending Dec. 1st, \$201.59
Received for Charter from No. 44, Albany, 5.00
Received on Assessments, 194.62
Drafts on G. C. of U. S. A., 58.34

Cash in Treasury end of last quarter, \$462.55
103.95

There has been expended during the same time for printing Proceedings, Seals and Petitions, \$19.50
For three Dies for Protections, 9.00
For Postage, Paper and Incidental expenses, 18.47
Drafts to Delegates to A. Convention, 141.71
Grand Secretary's wages, 25.00
G. C. of U. S. A., 300.00

Amount in Treasury, Dec. 1st, \$513.68

Whole amount of receipts for the Quarter ending Sept. 1, was \$52.82
Whole amount ending Dec. 1, \$212.50
452.55

Whole amount of receipts from June 1st to Dec. 1st, \$775.05
Amount expended for Quarter ending Sept. 1st, was \$208.55
Amount expended to Dec. 1st, 513.68

Amount expended for six months ending Dec. 1, 1847, \$722.23

Bal. \$52.62
There was due the G. C. of U. S. A., for per centage to the 1st of June last, \$57.47
Also for percentage on \$242.50, Sept. 1st, 72.75
Also for percentage on \$204.59, Dec. 1st, 61.37
Assessments against the A. C. of N. Y. 395.50

Of which there has been paid to G. C. U. S. A., \$587.09
300.00

Balance due the G. C. U. S. A., \$287.09
Our noble cause is steadily advancing, and, if we but let the glorious principles of our Order urge us forward, we shall do a vast deal towards loosening the burdens under which a great portion of our fellow beings have and continue to labor.

Yours, in the Bonds of the Order,

J. S. WASHBURN, G. S.

We further learn from the report, that over 300 members were initiated during that quarter, and from present appearances, twice that number will have been initiated on the 1st of January, 1848.

We hope some arrangements will be made by the officers of this State at their next quarterly meeting, to employ a competent Installator, to travel through the State and open Protections. We are receiving letters almost daily on the subject, and have no doubt that in three months, 50 new Protections could be organized.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR AND THE PRESS-GANG.

The following article, translated from the *Reforme*, the most able of the French journals, and a consistent supporter of the rights of labor in all countries, will cheer the working classes of England with the proud consolation, that henceforth the battle of universal liberty is not to be confined within the seaboard dungeon. The *Reforme* says:

About two years since the Chartist working men of England founded an association for the purpose of purchasing land and dividing it in small allotments among the members. It is hoped by these means to reduce the pressure of competition in the manufacturing labor market, and by drafting a number of working men on to the Land to establish on democratic principles a new class of small proprietors. This undertaking, founded by Feargus O'Connor, has already achieved such success, that it consists of a vast number of members, and has at its command a sum of £60,000, while its subscription list, as published in the *NORTHERN STAR*, exceeds £2,500, per week. In fact, this Society, of which I purpose ere long to give you a more detailed account, has assumed so powerful an attitude, that it begins to disquiet the landed aristocracy; since it is evident that, if it progresses as it has commenced, it

will end by becoming a national movement for the re-possession of the land by the people. This plan finds no better favor at the hands of the middle classes, since they behold in it an agent of popular power, capable of redeeming the working classes from their tyranny. The members of the trading class, indeed, whether calling themselves more or less liberal, are particularly opposed to the Land Company, as they find the Chartists, since its formation, already more independent of their patronage. These so-called radicals, therefore, astonished at the cold way in which the people receive their lukewarm liberalism, incessantly attack Mr. O'Connor as the only obstacle in their way towards attaching the working classes to their views. It was sufficient that the Land Plan was originated by Mr. O'Connor for it to receive the unmitigated hostility of the middle classes. At first they affected to ignore it; then, when the conspiracy of silence was no longer of use, they attacked the plan, endeavoring to show that it was founded on erroneous premises, and must end in a signal failure. And, last of all, when the society kept prospering in despite of them, they returned to the tactics they had followed for the last ten years, but always without the least success,—they assailed Mr. O'Connor himself, tried to throw suspicion on his character, and to undermine his reputation as the incorruptable and unpaid Bailiff of the Working Classes. In pursuance of this object, five or six papers, that had evidently preconcerted their plan, seized on the occasion of Mr. O'Connor's publishing the balance sheet of the Land Company, to open their attack. *The Weekly Dispatch*, *The Globe*, *The Nonconformist*, *The Manchester Examiner*, *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, and *The Nottingham Mercury*, accused Mr. O'Connor of the most barefaced robbery, and tried to give a coloring of proof to their accusations, by quoting and disturbing the very figures of the balance sheet. Not satisfied even with this, they dived into the private life of this celebrated Agitator, and hurled at him a mountain of accusations, in the expectations that he would be crushed by their serious nature and accumulated weight. But O'Connor, who, for the last ten years, has never ceased contending with the sham-radical press, instead of bending before the storm, published in the *NORTHERN STAR* of the 23rd of October, a reply to the six editors, which, as a masterpiece of polemical writing, recalls to our minds the happiest efforts of William Cobbett; refutes each accusation *seriatim*, and, in its turn assuming the offensive, retorts by a crushing and truly dignified rejoinder.—This vile attack, and this convincing answer, have if possible, but increased the people's confidence in Mr. O'Connor. The *NORTHERN STAR* of the 30th of October, contains unanimous votes to that effect, passed at public meetings held by Chartists of more than fifty localities. But O'Connor still desired to give his opponents an opportunity to attack him before the public. He therefore challenged them to prove their charges against him at a public meeting at Manchester and Nottingham. Not one of them ventured to appear.—At Manchester Mr. O'Connor addressed more than ten thousand men in a speech of four hours, hailed throughout with thunders of applause, and receiving amidst rapturous exclamations, an unanimous vote of confidence from the meeting. So great was the crowd, that besides those within, another meeting of from ten to fifteen thousand men was held simultaneously without the walls, and addressed by several speakers.

When his address was concluded, Mr. O'Connor announced that he was ready to receive the payments of the members of the Land Company, and received, on the platform, a sum exceeding £1000.

On the following evening, Mr. O'Connor held, at Nottingham, one of the largest meetings ever known in that town, amid equal demonstrations of enthusiasm.

This is at least the hundredth time Mr. O'Connor has similarly and signally triumphed over the calumnies of the middle-class press. Unmoved by his assailants, this indefatigable patriot pursues the even tenor of his way, and the unanimous confidence of the English people is the best proof of his courage, his energy, and his integrity.—*London Northern Star*.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.—On the night of the 30th ult., in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Nashville, Mr. Whitney, by request of both Houses of the Legislature, delivered an address on the subject of a Railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, to a large audience.

The Legislature of Tennessee has taken the subject into consideration, and recommended it to the favorable action of Congress.

Mr. JOHN HARRISON will start on his tour west next week. We hope our friends will be ready for him, and assist him in making his tour successful.